IUP

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

PES

Dear Students:

On behalf of PES Institutions and IUP-India Management Programs, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 2015 Discover India – A short term study program!

We have planned an educational, entertaining and exciting schedule for you in India. You will be visiting the world famous TajMahal, one of the 7 wonders of the world as well as many historic sites in Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore and Mysore.

We have arranged for three corporate visits involving plant tours and meeting with company executives. The three companies are:

- ➢ *Infosys – An Indian software giant*
- ➢ *Coca-Cola –An American multinational beverage manufacturer*
- ➢ *Toyota Kirloskar – A Japanese car manufacturing plant in India*

The Highlight of the visit will be a one day symposium involving half dozen expert speakers on a variety of topics pertaining to India. The evening will include cultural performances by PES-IUP MBA students. You will also have an opportunity to meet with the alumni of IUP India MBA program. I have prepared this booklet mainly with excerpt from Wikipedia and the companies' official web sites for your reference. This booklet will help as a quick guide throughout your trip.

I look forward to making your trip the most memorable experience possible.

Warm Regards,

DivyashreeRavishankar
Associate Director
PES-IUP   Management Programs
Email: Divya@iup.edu

Discover India 2015

Jan 7th- Jan 16th. 2015

Discover India 2015 is an educational, entertaining and exciting learning experience for students. Students will be visiting the world famous TajMahal, one of the 7 wonders of the world as well as many historic sites in Agra, Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore and Mysore. The students will be given facility tours of leading multinational companies and an opportunity to meet with company executives. *The highlight of the visit will be a one day symposium involving half-dozen expert speakers on a variety of topics pertaining to India.* A "Cultural Evening",whichwill feature performance by IUP India MBA program.

Itinerary

Arrive in Delhi on January 7 close to midnight to be received at the airport by PrashanthBharadwaj and DivyashreeRavishankar. Depart immediately by coach to Agra (5-hour journey).

North India: January 7 to January 10, 2015

Day One Thursday **January 8** **Night in Jaipur**	**Agra** **Late start after some rest in the morning in the hotel in Agra** **TajMahal: One of the 7 wonders of the world** **Drive to Jaipur**
Day Two **January 9** **Night in Delhi**	**Jaipur** Amber fort: One of the principal tourist attractions in Jaipur. Amber Fort is known for its artistic style, blending both Hindu Rajput and Moghul elements. JantarMantar: The JantarMantar is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments. City Palace: It includes the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal palaces and other buildings in a palace complex. Drive to Delhi
Day Three Saturday **January 10** **Rest of the nights in Bangalore**	**Delhi** Akshardham is a Hindu temple complex in Delhi. The complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. Drive around Raj Path - Rajpath is the ceremonial boulevard for the Republic of India. If time permits QutubMinar: It is a UNESCO world heritage site Fly to Bangalore

South India: January 11 to January 16, 2015

Day Four **Sunday** **January 11**	Mysore**:** **Mysore palace: It is the official residence of the <u>Wodeyars</u> - the erstwhile royal family of Mysore, and also houses two _durbar halls_ (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court).**
Day Five **Monday** **January 12**	**Bangalore:** Company visits: _Coca Cola_ – U.S .based beverage company's bottling unit in India _Toyota Kirloskar_ – The Japanese car manufacturer's plant in India
Day Six **Tuesday** **January 13**	Company visits: **Infosys:** is an Indian multinational provider of business consulting, information technology, software engineering and outsourcing services

Day Seven **Wednesday** **January 14**	Bangalore sight-seeing: Karnataka ChitrakalaParishath - It is an art complex, operating in Bangalore as the leading center for visual arts. Drive around VidhanSoudha: It is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka
Day Eight **Thursday** **January 15**	**Symposium**: Expert speakers from industry on a variety of topics about Indian economy, business and culture **Panel Discussion**: Management of PES and IUP. Students can ask any question about their experiences and readings pertaining to India **Cultural night**: Dance performances by PES-IUP MBA students
Day Nine **Friday** **January 16**	Presentation from IUP students about their experience and learning. Depart to the airport close to midnight—flight to the U.S. on January 17 at 2:20 a.m.

THE
REPUBLIC
OF INDIA

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress during the last 65 years of its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top industrialized countries in the world and one of the few nations to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people. It covers an area of 32, 87,263 sq. km, extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.

Indian cultural history spans more than 4,500 years. Home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Indian subcontinent was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four of the world's major religions— Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism—originated here, whereas Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam arrived in the 1st millennium CE and also helped shape the region's diverse culture. Gradually annexed by and brought under the administration of the British East India Company from the early 18th century and administered directly by the United Kingdom from the mid-19th century, India became an independent nation on August 15th 1947, after a struggle for independence that was marked by non-violent resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Indian economy, the third largest economy in the world, in terms of purchasing power, is going to touch new heights in coming years. As predicted by Goldman Sachs, the Global Investment Bank, by 2035 India would be the third largest economy of the world just after US and China. It will grow to 60% of size of the US economy. This booming economy of today has to pass through many phases before it can achieve the current milestone of 9% GDP. However; it continues to face the challenges of poverty, illiteracy, corruption, and inadequate public healthcare. As a Nuclear Weapons State and Regional Power, it has the third-largest standing army in the world and ranks ninth in military expenditure among nations. India is a federal constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system consisting of 28 states and 7 union territories. It is one of the five BRICS nations. India is a pluralistic, multilingual, and multiethnic society. It is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats.

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

General Information	
General Information	❖ National Anthem: "Jana GanaMana " is the national anthem of India. Written in Sanskrit, it is the first of five stanzas of a Brahmo hymn composed and scored by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore.

General Information

National Flag

National Emblem

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❖ National Flag:The Tricolor Saffron embodies courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation. White symbolizes unity, purity, and peace. Green represents fertility and prosperity of the land. The 'Chakra' is the symbol of law and progress. The 24 spokes symbolize twenty-four hours of the day.

❖ National Emblem:With four lions perched on a circular platform engraved with four small animals, the lions symbolize power, courage and victory. While the four animals are elephant, a bull, a horse and a lion. The animals are separated by wheels known as Dharma Chakras or wheels of righteousness. Which epitomizes the triumph of righteousness, has twenty-four spokes representing the hours in a day.

❖ National Holiday: India has three national holidays viz., Independence Day. Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi.

❖ Motto: SatyamevaJayate, "Truth Alone Triumphs".

❖ Independence from United Kingdom.

❖ Official Language: Hindi

Geography	❖ Area: 3,287,240 square kilometers (1,269,210 sq mi). ❖ Capital: New Delhi. ❖ Main Cities of India: New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
Political System	❖ Government: Federal ParliamentaryConstitutional Republic. ❖ Parliament: Upper House - RajyaSabha and Lower House – LokSabha.

Economic Sectors	❖ The service sector makes up 55.6% of GDP, the industrial sector 26.3% and the agricultural sector 18.1%.
	❖ Currency: Indian rupee (₹) (INR).
	❖ Main Companies: Reliance, Tata Consultancy Services, Indian Tobacco Company, Coal India, Infosys, Wipro, Tata Motors, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, etc.
Economy	❖ Tenth Largest in world nominal GDP and third largest in purchasing power parity.
	❖ GDP - $1.847 trillion (nominal: 10th; 2011), $4.530 trillion (PPP: 3rd; 2011)
	❖ GDP per Capita - $1,514 (nominal: 139th; 2011), $3,652 (PPP: 125th; 2011)
Population	❖ Population - 1,220,200,000 (2012 est.)
	❖ Growth Rate – 1.41% (2009 est.)

Approximate Temperature Hi- 77°F Low - 38°F	7January, 2015 Wednesday (Past midnight)		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
01:30	Arrive at Delhi Airport	Overnight stay at Agra	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing Wear warm clothes during travel
02:00	Depart from Airport Drive towards Agra (4 hour drive)		
	Check in at the hotel		

Approximate Temperature Hi- 69.8°F Low - 41°F	8 January, 2015 Thursday	
Time	**Activities**	**Dress Code**
10:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing Wear warm clothes during travel
10:30	Late check out from the Hotel	
11:00	Visit Taj Mahal	
13:00 to 14:00 Lunch		
14:00 to 14:45	Shopping in Agra	
15:00	Drive towards Jaipur (5 hour drive)	
Hotel check in and Dinner at Jaipur Hotel		

Welcome to
The Land of Love

AGRA
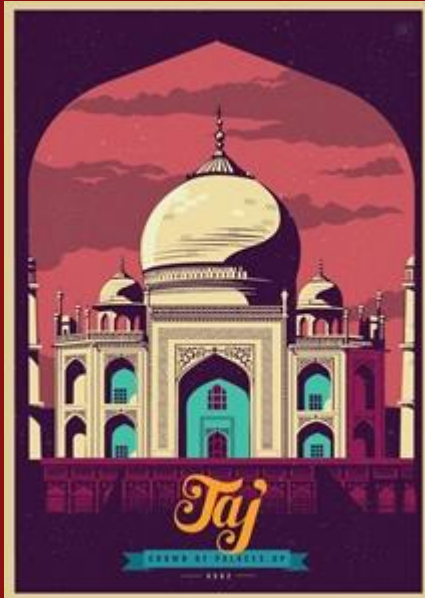
The architectural heritage Agra, also known as Agraban, as it was called during Mahabharata times, a charmed city boasts of the most splendid monuments in the world. Agra is the home of three UNESCO World Heritage sites namely the TajMahal, Agra Fort and FatehpurSikri.

It has seen many battles since the time of Mahmud of Ghazni. It is largely recognized as a city of the Mughul Empire. Although the city has been founded much before the time of Sikardar Lodi, Agra came into light during the 1504. Since then many great rulers like Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb and later the British took over Agra.

During the rule of Akbar, (1556 to 1605 A.D.) Agra earned fame all over the world and was counted one of the great and beautiful cities of Medieval India. Emperor Akbar constructed many beautiful buildings such as the FatehpurSikri and Agra Fort.

World famous TajMahal was constructed by Shahjahan in the sweet memory of his beloved queen MumtajMahal. Agra earned world fame because of TajMahal. Shah Jahan's period was remembered as a golden period as it was in this period the construction of good buildings and for their magnificent architecture was recognized.

During the British period Agra was made a District in 1805 A.D. and a Collector was posted Agra presidency was founded in 1833 A.D. During Agra presidency in 1835 A.D. Western – North border Province which is known as united province was formed of which Agra remained Capital upto 1857 A.D. After 1857 A.D. mutiny the capital of United Province was shifted from Agra to Allahabad. After this Agra remained only Commissionary which still continuing.

TajMahal

The TajMahal is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for reasons more than just looking magnificent. It's the history of TajMahal that adds a soul to its magnificence: a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again.

The TajMahal that was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife, MumtazMahal died during the birth of their 14th child, Gauhara Begum. The court chronicles of Shah Jahan's grief illustrate the love story traditionally held as an inspiration for TajMahal. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and garden were finished five years later.

Emperor Shah Jahan himself described the Taj in these words:

- Should guilty seek asylum here, like one pardoned, he becomes free from sin.

- Should a sinner make his way to this mansion, all his past sins are to be washed away?

- The sight of this mansion creates sorrowing sighs; and the sun and the moon shed tears from their eyes.

In this world this edifice has been made; to display thereby the creator's glory.
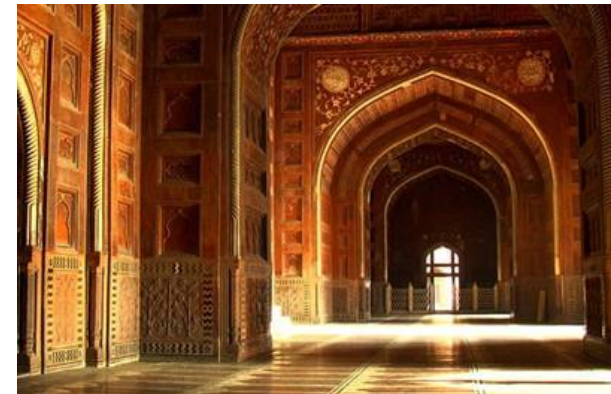
It is the most graceful and extravagant monument found in India. It is built with pure white marble that takes different shades at the different times of the day. It is best seen in the full moon night when the monument shines with its white silver glory. TajMahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage." TajMahal is the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish and Indian architectural styles. The construction of TajMahal started in the year 1631. Masons, stonecutters, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome-builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire and also from Central Asia and Iran, and it took approximately 22 years to build what we see today. An epitome of love, it made use of the services of 22,000 laborers and 1,000 elephants. The monument was built entirely out of white marble, which was brought in from all over India and central Asia. It was finally completed in the year 1653.

NOTES

Approximate Temperature High 69.8° F Low 39.2°F	9 January, 2015 Friday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
7:00	Breakfast at the hotel	Luggage to be loaded to the bus in the morning. Bus will reach Delhi in the evening with your luggage. Only carry on/cabin bag less than 8 kg to be carried. Smaller bus will be used for the day tour.	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
8:00	Check out from the hotel		
8:30	Visit Amber Fort and elephant ride		
12:00	Visit to City palace and Jantar Mantar		
13:30 to 15:00 Lunch			
15:00 to	Shopping		
19:00	Flight to Delhi		
20:00	Drive to Culture Gully		
21:00	Dinner at Culture Gully		
Hotel Check in at Delhi			

JAIPUR

Jaipur, is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. It was founded on 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the ruler of Amber, after whom the city has been named. The city today has a population of 3.1 million. Jaipur is also known as Pink City and Paris of India.

Jaipur is called the Pink City because at the time, architecture of the town was very advanced and certainly the best in Indian Subcontinent. In 1853, when the Prince of Wales visited Jaipur, the whole city was painted pink to welcome him during the regime of Sawai Ram Singh. Today, avenues remain painted in pink, provide a distinctive appearance to the city.

Jaipur is called the pink city because most of the old buildings of Jaipur are painted in pink. It was painted Pink, because the king want to show Price of Wales, the diversities of Jaipur, as if you mix all the colors it would come out to be dark brick red (Pink), with which they painted all the buildings.

India, located in the semi-desert lands of Rajasthan. The city which once had been the capital of the royalty now is the capital city of Rajasthan. The very structure of Jaipur resembles the taste of the Rajputs and the Royal families. At present, Jaipur is a major business centre with all requisites of a metropolitan city.

The city is remarkable among pre-modern Indian cities for the width and regularity of its streets which are laid out into six sectors separated by broad streets 34 m (111 ft) wide. The urban quarters are further divided by networks of gridded streets. Five quarters wrap around the east, south, and west sides of a central palace quarter, with a sixth quarter immediately to the east. The Palace quarter encloses a sprawling palace complex, (HawaMahal), formal gardens, and a small lake. Nahargarh Fort, which was the residence of the King Sawai Jai Singh II, crowns the hill in the northwest corner of the old city. The observatory, JantarMantar, is one of the World Heritage Sites. Included on the Golden Triangle tourist circuit, along with Delhi and Agra, Jaipur is an extremely popular tourist destination in Rajasthan and India.

AMBER FORT

Amber (pronounced Amber) is situated about 11 kilometers from Jaipur and was the ancient citadel of the ruling Kachwahas of Amber, before the capital was shifted to the plains, the present day Jaipur.

The Amber Fort set in picturesque and rugged hills is a fascinating blend of Hindu and Mughal architecture. Constructed by Raja Man Singh I in 1592 and completed by Mirja Raja Jai Singh the fort was made in red sand stone and white marble. The rugged forbidding exterior belies an inner paradise with a beautiful fusion of art and architecture. Amber is the classic and romantic fort-palace with a magnificent aura. The interior wall of the palace depicts expressive painting scenes with carvings, precious stones and mirror settings. In the foreground is the Maota Lake providing a breath-taking vista. Built mainly for the warring enemies as a safe place, the heavily structured walls could defend the residents within the ramparts of the fort.

This fort along with Jaigarh Fort located immediately above on the CheelkaTeela (Hill of Eagles) of same Aravalli range of hills, is considered as one complex, as the two are well connected by subterranean passage. This passage was meant as an escape route in times of war for the royal family members and others in the Amber Fort to shift to the more redoubtable Jaigarh Fort.

Etymology – Amer or Amber Fort's name is derived from Amba, the Mother Goddess.

The Rajputs who had apparently won a small structure passed on by Meena tribes, later on renovated it into the grand Amber Fort. Holding a history as old as seven centuries, this place vibrates with its legendary past. Although many of the early structures have been literally ruined but at the same time, those dating from 16th century onwards are remarkably well preserved by sincere efforts.

The palace houses a Kali Temple also called Shila Devi Temple, famous for its mysterious history and the huge silver lions. It is a gorgeous temple featuring silver doors with raised relief. According to a legend, Raja Man Singh I had worshiped the Goddess for a victory over the rulers of Bengal. The Goddess appeared in the Raja's dream and ordered him to recover her statue lying under sea near Jessore (now in Bangladesh) and install it in a befitting temple. True enough, after subjugating the enemies the Raja recovered the statute from the bed of the sea. The temple is called after Shila Devi, "shila" meaning stone slab. Like all temples this too has an image of Ganesha on the doorway, carved from a single piece of coral.

Front View of Amber fort

JANTAR MANTAR

JANTAR MANTAR-"The magical device"

Etymology – The term 'JantarMantar' is derived from the Sanskrit word-'Yantra Mantra' meaning instruments and formulae. The 'Yantra Mantra' literally means 'Magical Device'. The JantarMantar was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur and the Rajput ruler of Amber, between 1728 and 1734. For being a reputed astronomer, Jai Singh was commissioned by Emperor Muhammad Shah, to correct the astronomical tables and to confirm the data that was available on the planetary positions. He took nearly seven years to finish the JantarMantar. It was restored in 1901 and in 1948 the famous observatory was declared a national monument.

The observatory consists of 13 different instruments of various geometrical forms for calculating the time of day, the heights of heavenly bodies, predicting eclipses and the situations of constellations. These instruments are of gigantic sizes so that accurate readings can be obtained. The instruments can make accurate measurements within one second. JantarMantar consists of the JaiprakashYantra, SamratYantra, Ram Yantra and the Composite instrument which contains a sundial and an enormous hemisphere on the northern wall.

The colossal SamratJantar is the sun dial that is 90 feet high and its shadow is carefully contrived to tell the time of a day. The small domed cupola (chhatri) at the top is used for predicting eclipses and the coming of monsoons.Till dated , the instruments of JantarMantar are used for forecasting weather, the duration of seasons, the intensity of the monsoon, and the prospects of flood or famine. The JantarMantar stands as a testimony to the wisdom of the former epoch and awaits the visit of every tourist.


JantarMantarSamratYantra

CITY PALACE

Located in the heart of the Pink City Jaipur, the City Palace was where the Maharaja reigned from. This palace also includes the famous 'Chandra Mahal' and 'Mubarak Mahal', and other buildings which form a part of the palace complex. The palace is located towards the northeast side of central Jaipur and has many courtyards and buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732 AD by Sawai Jai Singh II. He ruled in Amber and planned and built the outer walls of the palace and later rulers added to the architecture of this palace. These additions have been known to take place right up to the 20th century. The urban layout of the city of Jaipur was commissioned to Vidyadhar Bhattacharya and Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob.

The City Palace, Jaipur

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II is known to have commissioned work for building the outer wall of the city's complex. He shifted from Amber to Jaipur due to water problems and an increase in population in 1727. He had entrusted the city's architectural design to the chief architect Vidyadhar Bhattacharya. The architect went on to design the City Palace in accordance with the Vaastu-shastra texts. VaastuShastra is an ancient Vedic science of layout planning of buildings that has stood the test of times, influencing, well-being, prosperity and peace of the inhabitants.The City Palace reflects Rajput, Mughal and European architectural styles although the palace was designed to VaastuShastra treatise. Some of the famous gates are the 'Udai Pol', 'JalebChowk', 'Tripolia Gate' and 'Virendra Pol', which also happen to be the various entrances to the palace. These are all richly decorated. The Palace has been designed according to a 'grid style' and houses various structures such as, 'Chandra Mahal', 'Mubarak Mahal', 'Diwan-I-Khas' and the 'GovindDevJi Temple. The walls and gates are ornately designed to Mughal style, with various murals, lattice and mirrors adorning them from sides.

The City Palace is a landmark in Jaipur and is also a very popular tourist hotspot. Apart from the regal architecture, the palace offers a stunning view of the Pink City and also an insight into the rich heritage of a bygone era.
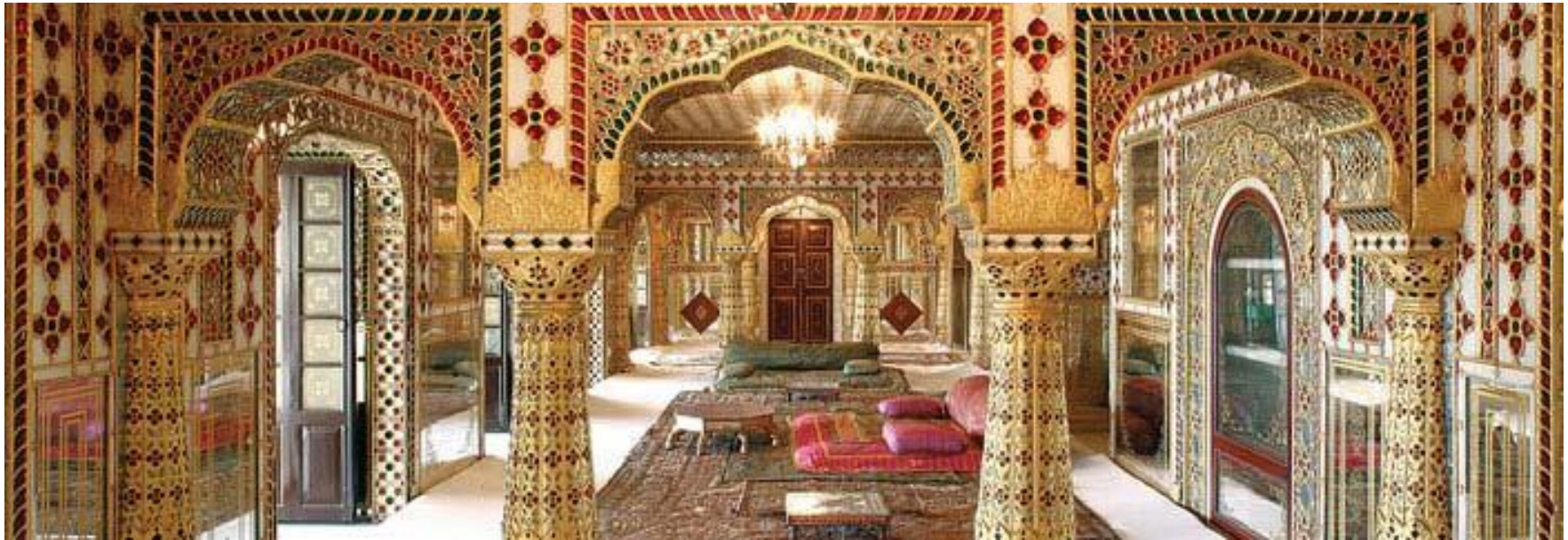
Interiors of City palace

NOTES

Approximate Temperature High 64.4° F Low 42.8° F	10 January, 2015 Saturday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
7:30	Breakfast at the hotel	*Please assemble at the lobby at 8:15*	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
8:30	Checkout from the hotel		
10:30	Visit Akshardham		
12:00	Visit to QutubMinar (if time permits)		
14:00 to 15:30 Lunch			
15:30	Drive around Raj Path		
17:30	Drive to Airport		
20:25	Depart to Bangalore		
Dinner on the flight			
23:00	Arrive at Bangalore	*Approximate temperature in Bangalore* **High 86° F** **Low 58° F**	
23:30	Depart from Airport		
01:00	Reach Keys hotel		
	Hotel check in		

WELCOME TO
THE CAPITAL CITY OF INDIA

DELHI

Etymology – The name Delhi is thought to derive from Dhillu or Dilu, a king of Mauryan dynasty who built the city in 50 BC and named it after himself. The Hindi/Prakrit word dhili (loose) was used by the Tomaras to refer to the city because the Iron Pillar built by Raja Dhava had a weak foundation and was replaced. The people of Delhi are referred to as Dilli-wallahs or Delhiites.

Delhi , officially the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) that includes the Indian capital New Delhi, is the second most populous metropolis in India after Mumbai, with a population of 16.3 million in 2011. The city is also the eighth most populous metropolis in the world.[2][3] The NCT and its urban region have been given the special status of National Capital Region (NCR) under the Constitution of India's 69th amendment act of 1991.

Situated on the banks of the river Yamuna, and described by the famous poet MirzaGhalib as "The Soul in the Body of the World" Delhi has constantly been inhabited since the 6th century BC and has seen the rise and fall of many dynasties.

Through most of its history, Delhi has served as a capital of kingdoms and empires. It has been invaded, ransacked and rebuilt several times, particularly during the medieval era, and therefore the modern city of Delhi is a cluster of many cities scattered across the metropolitan region. Delhi is also believed to have been the site of Indraprastha, the legendary capital of the Pandavas during the times of the Mahabharata. Delhi re-emerged as a major political, cultural and commercial city along the trade routes between northwest India and the Gangetic plain after the rise of the Delhi sultanates. It is the site of many ancient and medieval monuments, archaeological sites and remains. In 1639, Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built a new walled city in Delhi which served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1649 to 1857.

Delhi has plenty of parks and gardens. New Delhi, a part of Delhi is one of world's Greenest Capital cities. Delhi Ridge, the last leg of the Aravalli Range is known as Delhi's Green Lung. It runs through South Delhi and terminates in Central Delhi. This makes these two regions the greenest in the city. Owing to its greens, Delhi is home to such large number of birds that it is the world's most bird enriched Capital, only after Kenya's Nairobi.

AKSHARDHAM

SwaminarayanAkshardham

Akshardham is a Hindu temple complex in Delhi, India.Also referred to as "Delhi Akshardham" or "SwaminarayanAkshardham", the complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. The building was inspired and developed by Pramukh Swami Maharaj, the spiritual head of the BochasanwasiShriAksharPurushottamSwaminarayanSanstha, whose 3,000 volunteers helped 7,000 artisans construct Akshardham.

The Temple, which attracts approximately 70 percent of all tourists who visit Delhi, was officially opened on 6 November 2005. It sits near the banks of the Yamuna adjacent to the 2010 Commonwealth Games village in eastern New Delhi. The temple, at the center of the complex, was built according to the VastuShastra (The Sanskrit word vastu means a dwelling or house with a corresponding plot of land. The term shastra may loosely be translated as "science, doctrine, teaching") and PancharatraShastra. In addition to the large central temple crafted entirely of stone, the complex features exhibitions on incidents from the life of Swaminarayan and the history of India, an IMAX feature on the early life of Swaminarayan as the teenage yogi, Nilkanth, a musical fountain on the message of the Upanishads, and large landscaped gardens. The temple is named after a belief in Swaminarayan Hinduism.

The main monument, at the center of the complex, is 141-foot (43 m) high, 316-foot (96 m) wide, and 370-foot (110 m) long, and is covered top to bottom with carved details of flora, fauna, dancers, musicians, and deities.

Designed in accordance with ancient Vedic text known as the SthapatyaShastra, it features a blend of architectural styles from across India. It is constructed entirely from Rajasthani pink sandstone and Italian Carrara marble, and has no support from steel or concrete. The monument also consists of 234 ornately carved pillars, nine domes, and 20,000 idols and statues of Hinduism'ssadhus, devotees, and acharyas. The monument also features the Gajendra Pith at its base, a plinth paying tribute to the elephant for its importance in Hindu culture and India's history. It contains 148 scale sized elephants in total and weighs a total of 3000 tons. Within the monument, under the central dome, lies an idol or statue of Swaminarayan which is 11-foot (3.4 m) high. The idol is surrounded by similar statues of the gurus of the sect. Each idol is made of five metals in accordance to Hindu tradition. Also within the central monument lie the idols of other Hindu deities, including Sita Ram, Radha Krishna, Shiv Parvati, and Lakshmi Narayan.

QUTUB MINAR

QutubMinar also QutbMinar, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Delhi, India. The QutubMinar was constructed with red sandstone and marble, and is the tallest minaret in India, with a height of 72.5 meters(237.8 ft). It contains 379 stairs to reach the top, and the diameter of the base is 14.3 meters whereas the last store is of 2.7 meters. The construction was commenced by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1192 and completed by Iltutmish. The QutubMinar is notable for being one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Indo-Islamic architecture. It is architecture. It is surrounded by several other ancient and medieval structures and ruins, collectively known as Qutub complex.

QutubMinar in red and buff sandstone is the second highest tower in India, after the FatehBurj or "Victory Tower" at ChapparChiri village in Punjab's Mohali district. A projected balcony encircling the Minar is supported by stone brackets which are decorated with honeycomb designs, more conspicuously so in the first story.

Inspired by the Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan and wishing to surpass it, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced construction of the QutubMinar in 1193; but conical shafts, separated by balconies carried on Muqarmas corbels. The minaret is made of fluted red sandstone covered with intricate carvings and verses from th Qur'an. Numerous inscriptions in Arabic and Nagari characters in different places of the Minar reveal the history of Qutb. According to the inscriptions on its surface it was repaired by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351-88) and Sikander Lodi (AD 1459-1517)
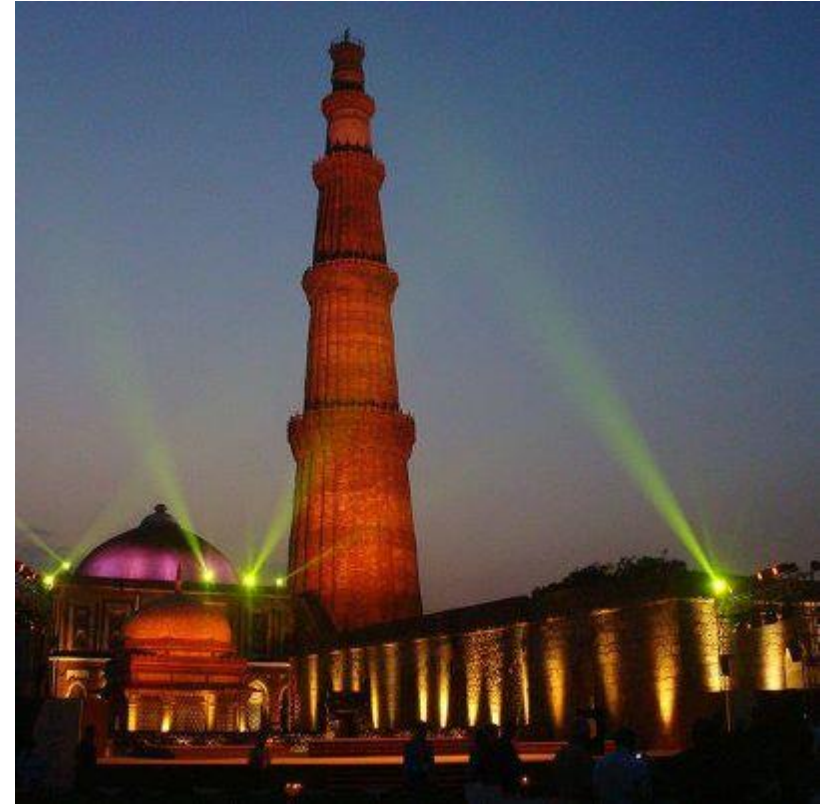
Structure of QutubMinar

The QutubMinar comprises several superposed flanged and cylindrical shafts, separated by balconies carried on Muqarnascorbles. The minaret is made of fluted red sandstone covered with intricate carvings and verses from the Qur'an. The purpose for building this monument has been variously speculated upon. Some say the minaret was used to calling people for prayer in the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque but it is so tall that one cannot hear the person standing on the top. The earliest extent mosque was built by the Delhi Sultans. Many historians believe that the Qutubminar was named after the first Turkish sultan(whose desendent- Wajid Ali Shah repaired it) Qutub-ud-din Aibak, but others contend that it was named in honor of Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiat Kaki, a saint from Transoxiana who came to live in India and was greatly venerated by Iltutmish.

The nearby iron pillar is on of the world's foremost metallurgical curiosities standing in the famous Qutub complex. According to the traditional belief, anyone who can encircle th entire column with their arms, with their their back towards the pillar, can have their wish granted. Because of the corrosive qualities of sweat the government has built a fence around it for safety. The quality of iron is an excellence to technology.The quality of iron is an excellence to technology. The smoothness of the pillar surface makes it rust proof. The amalgamation of different metals with iron produces such a high quality of smoothness.

QutubMinar , Delhi

RAJ PATH

Rajpath (meaning "King's Way") is the ceremonial boulevard in New Delhi, Republic of India that runs from RashtrapatiBhavan on Raisina Hill through Vijay Chowk and India Gate to National Stadium, Delhi. The avenue is lined on both sides by huge lawns, canals and rows of trees. Considered to be one of the most important roads in India, the annual Republic Day parade takes place here on 26 January. Janpath crosses the road. Rajpath runs in east-west direction. Roads from Connaught Place, the financial centre of Delhi, run into Rajpath from north.

After climbing Raisina Hill, Rajpath is flanked by the North and South Blocks of the Secretariat Building. Finally it ends at the gates of RashtrapatiBhavan. At Vijay Chowk it crosses Sansad Marg, and the Parliament House of India can be seen to the right when coming from the India Gate.

Rajpath itself is the road used on 26 January each year for India's Republic Day Parade. The celebrations of India becoming a republic take place with a showcase of India's cultural diversity and military might. It is also used for funeral processions of key political leaders of India. The opening scene of the movie Gandhi starts at Rajpath.
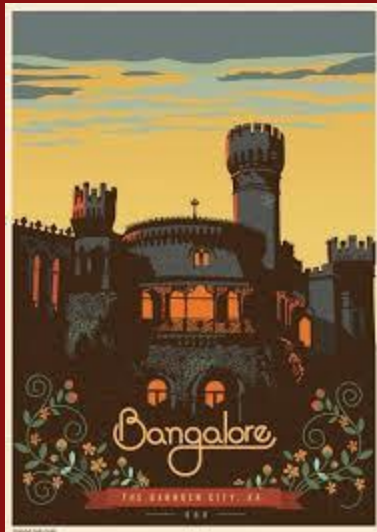

Raj path-"King's Way"

NOTES

WELCOME TO
THE SILICON CITY

BANGALORE

Etymology – The name Bangalore represents an anglicized version of the Kannada language name, Bengalūru. The earliest reference to the name "Bengaluru" was found in a ninth century Western Ganga Dynasty stone inscription on a "vīragallu" literally meaning, "hero stone", a rock edict extolling the virtues of a warrior.

Bangalore is the capital of the Indian State of Karnataka. Located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka, Bangalore is India's third most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's information technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world.

A succession of South Indian dynasties ruled the region of Bangalore until in 1537 AD, KempéGowdā—a feudatory ruler under the Vijayanagara Empire—established a mud fort considered to be the foundation of modern Bangalore. Following transitory occupation by the Marāthās and Mughals, the city remained under the Mysore kingdom, which is now a part of the Indian state of Karnataka. Bangalore continued to be a cantonment of the British and a major city of the Princely State of Mysore which existed as a nominally sovereign entity of the British Raj. Following the independence of India in 1947, Bangalore became the capital of Mysore state, and remained capital when the new Indian state of Karnataka was formed in 1956. With a GDP of $ 83 billion, Bangalore is listed 4th among the top 15 cities contributing to India's overall GDP.

Known as both the "Garden City" and "The Silicon Valley of India", Bangalore is a techie's paradise, boasting the highest concentration of IT companies in the country. Bangalore is home to many well-recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, technology companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defence organizations are located in the city. Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India because of its position as the nation's leading IT exporter. A demographically diverse city, Bangalore is a major economic and cultural hub and the second fastest growing major metropolis in India.

BANGALORE

On 11 December 2005, the Government of Karnataka announced that it had accepted a proposal by Jnanpith Award winner U. R. Ananthamurthy to rename Bangalore to *Bengaluru*. On 27 September 2006, the Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike (BBMP – State Government Body) passed a resolution to implement the proposed name change, which was accepted by the Government of Karnataka and it was decided to officially implement the name change from 1 November 2006. However, this process has been currently stalled due to delays in getting clearances from the Union Home Ministry.

Climate:

Bangalore is in the heart of the Mysore Plateau. The elevation of the city is about 913 meters above sea level. The city is situated on the south-east region of India. The highest point is VidyaranyapuraDoddabettahalli, which is 962 m. Bangalore receives 800 million litres' of rainfall. Streets lined with trees and the greenery in the city makes' it a scenic sight.

Bangalore usually enjoys a more moderate climate throughout the year.

Winter: November to January (with December being the coldest month). The coolest month is January. An average low temperature: 15.1 °C.

Summer: February to May (peak temperature is during April and May). The hottest month is April. An average high temperature: 33.6 °C.

The highest temperature recorded ever: 38.9 °C (March 1931).

Monsoon: June to October (the heaviest rains are typically between June and August).

The heaviest rainfall recorded: 180 mm (October 1997).

Average annual rainfall: 859 mm

Economy:

Bangalore is one of the premier economic centres in India with an economic growth of 10.3%. Bangalore's Net District Income is approximately 11 Billion USD. This City is India's fourth largest FMCG (fast moving consumer goods) market. It is the third largest hub for high net worth individuals with a per capita income of 1.6K US dollars. It is the home to over 10,000 dollar millionaires.

Bangalore is the headquarters of many public sector undertakings such as

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)

Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)

- National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)

- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)

- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)

- Hindustan Machine Tools(HMT)

- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

There are many small and medium scale manufacturing industries in the Peenya industrial area.

Bangalore is nick named as the Silicon Valley of India because of the large number of IT industries located in the city which contributes one third of India's IT exports every year. Bangalore's IT Industry is divided into two main parts – Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in Electronics City and International Technology Park Ltd. (ITPL) in Whitefield. Bangalore is the headquarters of many IT Industries.

- Infosys-India's second largest IT Company

- Wipro-India's Third largest IT Company

Bangalore is continuously maintaining its position as India's Biotech Capital with more than 190 biotechnology companies. Biocon, India's largest biotechnology company, headquarters is also here.

Culture:

Bangalore is the melting pot of a number of cultures & traditions, the city's 62% population is considered as immigrants it is making Bangalore as one of the most ethnically diverse cities in India.

Bangalore with the advent of liberalization and the emergence IT & BPO, the culture went through a drastic change. The most celebrated traditional festivals in Bangalore are Dasara, Karaga, Deepavali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Ugadi, Sankranthi, Eid ul-Fitr, and Christmas. Classical music and dance recitals are widely held throughout the year and particularly during the Ramanavami and GaneshaChaturthi festivals.

Bangalore has a wide and varied mix of restaurant types and cuisines, among those Udupi restaurants are very popular and serve predominantly vegetarian, regional cuisine.

Besides Kannada, other major languages spoken in the city are English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi. 80% of Bangalore's population is Hindu. Muslims comprise 13% of the population. Christians and Jains account for 6% and 1% of the population are Anglo-Indians who form a substantial group within the city.

Bangalore is also called as the "Pub Capital of India" and is one of the premier places to hold international rock concerts.
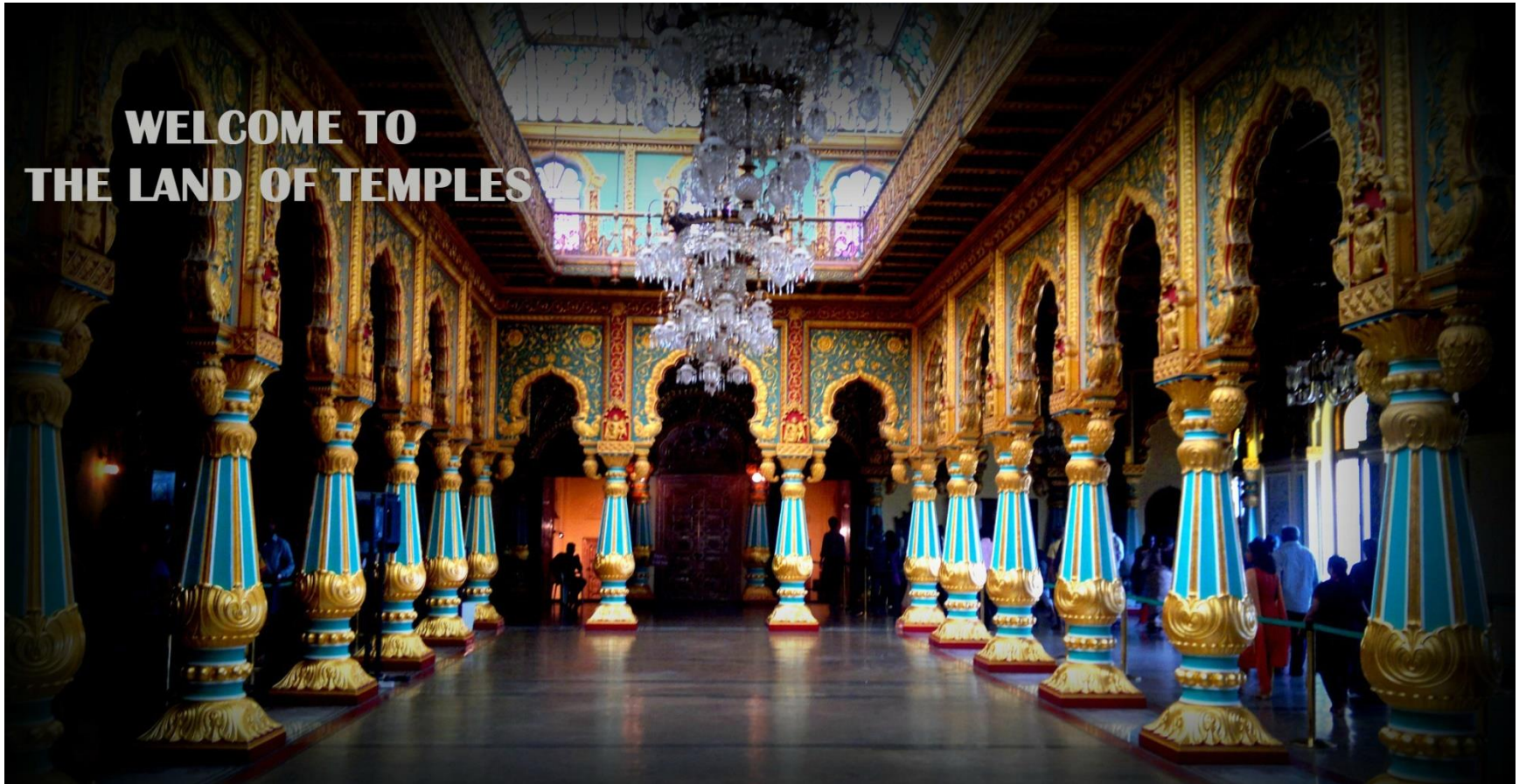
Education:

Until the early 19th century, education in Bangalore was mainly run by religious leaders and restricted to students of that religion. The western system of education was introduced during the rule of MummadiKrishnarajaWodeyar, when two schools were established in Bangalore. Subsequently, Wesleyan Mission established a school in 1851 and the Bangalore High School which was started by the Government in 1858.

In post-independent India, schools for young children are mainly based on the kindergarten form of education. Primary and secondary education in Bangalore is offered by various schools which are affiliated to one of the boards of education, such as the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC), ICSE, CBSE, IB and NIOS. Schools in Bangalore are either government run or are private (both aided and un-aided by the government). After completing their secondary education, students either attend Pre University (PUC) or continue High School in one of three streams – Arts, Commerce or Science. Alternatively; students may also enroll in Diploma courses. Upon completing the required coursework, students enroll in general or professional degrees in universities. The Bangalore University, established in 1886, provides affiliation to about 500 colleges, with a total student enrollment exceeding 300,000. The university has two campuses within Bangalore – Jnanabharathi and Central College.
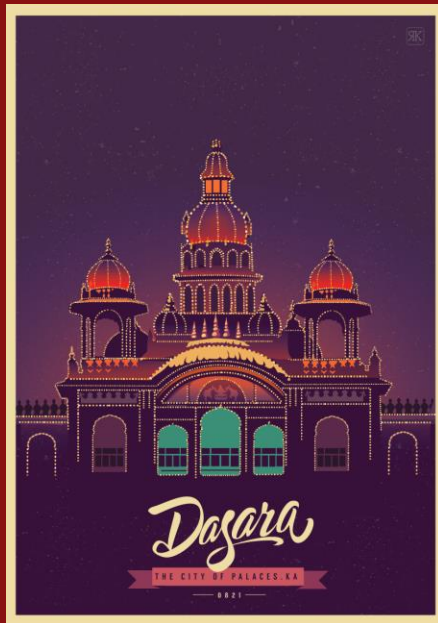
Indian Institute of Science, which was established in 1909 in Bangalore, is the premier institute for scientific research and study in India. Nationally renowned professional institutes such as the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), National Institute of Design (NID), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Law School of India University (NLSIU), the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIM-B), the Indian Statistical Institute and International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (IIT-B) are located in Bangalore. The city is also home to the premier mental health institution in India National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS). Bangalore also has some of the best medical colleges in the country, like St. John's Medical College (SJMC) and Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute (BMCRI).

Approximate Temperature High 82° F Low 61° F	11 January, 2014 Sunday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
08:00	Breakfast at keys hotel		Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
08:30	Depart for Mysore with local Indian students from the IUP-PES MBA Program"		
11:30	Chamundi Hills		
13:00 Lunch at Lalit Mahal Palace			
14:30	Mysore Palace		
16:00	Shopping		
17:30	Depart to Bangalore		
Dinner at Keys hotel			

WELCOME TO
THE LAND OF TEMPLES

MYSORE

Mysore is the second-largest city in the state of Karnataka, India. Located at the base of the Chamundi Hills about 146 km (91 mi) southwest of the state capital Bangalore, it is spread across an area of 50 sq miles. According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census of India, the population of Mysore is 887,446 and Hinduism is its major religion. Mysore City Corporation is responsible for the civic administration of the city, which is also the headquarters of the Mysore district and the Mysore division.

Until 1947, Mysore served as the capital of the Kingdom of Mysore. The kingdom was ruled by the Wodeyar dynasty, except for a brief period in the late 18th century when Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan usurped power. Patrons of art and culture, the Wodeyars contributed significantly to the cultural growth of the city. The cultural ambience and achievements of Mysore earned it the sobriquet Cultural capital of Karnataka.

Mysore is noted for its palaces, including the Mysore Palace, and for the festivities that take place during the Dasara festival when the city receives a large number of tourists.

Business and Economy:

While tourism is the major industry in Mysore, the growth of information technology related industry in the first decade of the 21st century has resulted in the city emerging as the Second largest software exporter in the state of Karnataka, next to Bangalore. Mysore is also the location of Mysore University, whose alumni include Nobel laureates Kuvempu, GopalakrishnaAdiga, S. L. Bhyrappa, U. R. Ananthamurthy and N.R. Narayana Murthy. The All India Radio, the premier radio broadcasting arm of the Government of India had its beginnings here.

Traditionally, Mysore has been home to industries such as weaving, sandalwood carving, bronze work, and the production of lime and salt. The planned industrial growth of the city and the state was first envisaged in the Mysore economic conference, held in 1911. This led to the establishment of industries such as the Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory in 1917 and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills in 1920.

In a survey conducted in 2001 by Business Today, the business arm of India Today, Mysore was ranked the fifth-best city in India in which to conduct business and the second-cleanest city in India, where only Chandigarh ranked cleaner. Mysore has emerged as the hub of the tourism industry in Karnataka, attracting about 2.5 million tourists in 2006. National Parks 40–60 miles to the south include Bandipur National Park and Mudumalai National Park(M M Hills) sanctuary for gaur, chital, elephants as well as Tigers, Indian Leopards and other threatened species.

For the industrial development of the city, the Karnataka Industrial Areas

MYSORE

Since 2003, information technology companies have been creating bases in Mysore, with the city contributing Rs. 1100 crores (US$220 million) to Karnataka's IT exports in the financial year 2007–2008. Infosys has established one of the largest technical training centers in the world and Wipro has established its Global Service Management Center (GSMC) at Mysore. Non-IT related services have been outsourced from other countries to companies in Mysore.

The industrial sector in the city experienced setbacks when the automobile manufacturer Ideal Jawa and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills closed their operations. Revival efforts, such as the takeover of the Krishnarajendra Mills by the Atlantic Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Have been made, but these attempts have run into other problems.

Mysore Palace

The Palace of Mysore (also known as the *Amba Vilas Palace*) is a palace situated in the city of Mysore in southern India which is also the largest palace in India. It is the official residence of the Wodeyars – the erstwhile royal family of Mysore, and also houses two *durbar halls* (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court).

Mysore is commonly described as the *City of Palaces*; however, the term "Mysore Palace" specifically refers to one within the old fort. The Wodeyar kings first built a palace in Mysore in the 14th century; it was demolished and constructed multiple times. The current palace construction was commissioned in 1897, and it was completed in 1912 and expanded later around 1940.

Mysore palace is now one of the most famous tourist attractions in India after TajMahal with more than 2.7 million visitors. Although tourists are allowed to visit the palace, they are not allowed to take photographs inside the palace. The regent of Mysore, Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhna, commissioned a British architect, Henry Irwin, to build yet another palace in its place. The construction was completed in year 1912. But slowly the beautification of the fort was also taken up and the inhabitants of the fort were slowly shifted out to newer Extension built outside. The present Public Durbar Hall wing was also added much later around 1940.

The architectural style of the palace is commonly described as Indo-Saracenic, and blends together Hindu, Muslim, Rajput, and Gothic styles of architecture. It is a three-storied stone structure, with marble domes and a 145 ft five-storied tower. The palace is surrounded by a large garden.

The three storied stone building of fine gray granite with deep pink marble domes was designed by Henry Irwin. The facade has seven expansive arches and two smaller ones flanking the central arch, which is supported by tall pillars.

Above the central arch is an impressive sculpture of *Gajalakshmi*, the goddess of wealth, prosperity, good luck, and abundance with her elephants.

Every autumn, the Palace is the venue for the famous Mysore Dasara festival, during which leading artists perform on a stage set up in the palace grounds. On the tenth day of the festival VijayaDashami, a parade with caparisoned elephants and other floats originate from the palace grounds.

Dasara is the most extravagant festival of Mysore. The Dasara festival is celebrated in the months of September and October of each year. The festival celebrates and commemorates the victory of the great Goddess Durga, after she slew the demon, Mahishasura, and thereby, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil according to Hindu mythology. Some call her Chamundeshwari.

This festival has been celebrated by the Wodeyars at Srirangapatna from 1610 and in Mysore with great pomp from 1799 and the tradition still is carried on although the scale of the celebrations has diminished. The Dasara festivities have become an integral part of the culture and life in Mysore.

To celebrate this festival the Palace of Mysore is illuminated with more than 96,000 lights during that two month period.

Approximate Temperature High 81° F Low 57° F	12 January, 2015 Monday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
08:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Please carry stationery for note-taking!	*Smart casuals collared t-shirts preferred Please wear a full shoe (tennis shoe) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant.*
09:00	Leave Hotel		
10:30	Company visit - Coca-Cola		
12:30 Packed Lunch from Keys Hotel			
13:30	Company visit - Toyota		
16:00	Leave from Toyota		
17:00	PESIT Campus Tour		
18:00	Ramakrishna Ashram		
20:00 Dinner at the Raj Pavilion			

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

The Coca-Cola Company re-entered India through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coca-Cola India Private Limited and re-launched Coca-Cola in 1993 after the opening up of the Indian economy to foreign investments in 1991. Since then its operations have grown rapidly through a model that supports bottling operations, both company owned as well as locally owned and includes over 7,000 Indian distributors and more than 2.2 million retailers. Today, our brands are the leading brands in most beverage segments. The Coca-Cola Company's brands in India include Coca-Cola, Fanta Orange, Limca, Sprite, Thums Up, Burn, Kinley, Maaza, Minute Maid Pulpy Orange, Minute Maid Nimbu Fresh and the Georgia Gold range of teas and coffees and Vitingo (a beverage fortified with micro-nutrients).

In India, the Coca-Cola system comprises of a wholly owned subsidiary of The Coca-Cola Company namely Coca-Cola India Pvt Ltd which manufactures and sells concentrate and beverage bases and powdered beverage mixes, a Company-owned bottling entity, namely, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd; thirteen licensed bottling partners of The Coca-Cola Company, who are authorized to prepare, package, sell and distribute beverages under certain specified trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company; and an extensive distribution system comprising of our

customers, distributors and retailers. Coca-Cola India Private Limited sells concentrate and beverage bases to authorized bottlers who are authorized to use these to produce our portfolio of beverages.These authorized bottlers independently develop local markets and distribute beverages to grocers, small retailers, supermarkets, restaurants and numerous other businesses. In turn, these customers make our beverages available to consumers across India.

Our Mission

- Our Road map starts with our mission, which is enduring. It declares our purpose as a Company and serves as the standard against which we weigh our actions and decisions.
- To refresh the world...
- To inspire moments of optimism and happiness...
- To create value and make a difference

Our Vision

- Our vision serves as the framework for our Road map and guides every aspect of our business by describing what we need to accomplish in order to continue achieving sustainable, quality growth.
- **People**: Be a great place to work where people are inspired to be the best they can be
- **Portfolio**: Bring to the world a portfolio of quality beverage brands that anticipate and satisfy people's desires and needs
- **Partners**: Nurture a winning network of customers and suppliers, together we create mutual, enduring value
- **Planet**: Be a responsible citizen that makes a difference by helping build and support sustainable communities
- **Profit**: Maximize long-term return to share owners while being mindful of our overall responsibilities
- **Productivity**: Be a highly effective, lean and fast-moving organization

<u>TOYOTA KIRLOSKAR</u>

Toyota is one of the biggest vehicle manufacturers, and one of the most widely known companies, in the world today.

Toyota Motor Corporation (abbreviated TMC), is a Japanese multinational automaker headquartered in Toyota, Aichi, Japan. As on 31st March 2012, Toyota employs 325,905 employees globally, and was the third largest automobile manufacturer in 2011 by production behind General Motors and Volkswagen AG. Toyota is the eleventh largest company in the world by revenue. In July 2012 the company reported that it had manufactured its 200 millionth vehicle.

The company was founded by Kiichiro Toyoda in 1937 as a spinoff from his father's company Toyota Industries to create automobiles. Three years earlier, in 1934, while still a department of Toyota Industries, it created its first product, the Type A engine, and, in 1936, its first passenger car, the Toyota AA. Toyota Motor Corporation group companies are Toyota (including the Scionbrand), Lexus, Daihatsu and Hino Motors, along with several "non-automotive" companies. TMC is part of the Toyota Group, one of the largest conglomerates in the world.

Vision and Mission:

Vision

1. Delight our customers through innovative products, by utilizing advanced technologies and services.

2. Ensure growth to become a major player in the Indian auto industry and contribute to the Indian economy by involving all stakeholders.

3. Become the most admired and respected company in India by following the Toyota Way.

4. Be a core company in global Toyota operations.

 Mission

 1. Practice ethics and transparency in all our business operations.

2. Touch the hearts of our customers by providing products and services of superior quality at a competitive price.

3. Cultivate a lean and flexible business model throughout the value chain by continuous improvement.

4. Lead the Toyota global operations for the emerging mass market.

5. Create a challenging workplace which promotes a sense of pride, ownership, mutual trust and teamwork.

6. Create an eco-friendly company in harmony with nature and society.

"Create an eco-friendly company in harmony with nature and society."

Company Strategy:

Toyota's management philosophy has evolved from the company's origins and has been reflected in the terms "Lean Manufacturing" and Just in Time Production, which it was instrumental in developing. Toyota's managerial values and business methods are known collectively as the Toyota Way.

Globally, Toyota has indicated a strong and diverse commitment to the pursuit of harmonious growth through its technically advanced and environment-friendly products. Quality is ensured in every vehicle that rolls out of Toyota Kirloskar Motor, through in-built audits at every process of the system. The company's operational excellence is based on the improvement tools and methods developed by Toyota under the Toyota Production System (TPS), greatly emphasizing superlative quality and minimal waste.

Toyota Production System (TPS) combines a balanced mix of human resources and robot technology for increased productivity. This system involves three important principles:

Jidoka – building quality into the production system and ensuring damaged parts do not proceed to the next stage.

Just In Time (JIT) – making only what is needed, when it's needed, and only as much as is needed.

Eco Factory: As part of our sustainable plant initiatives, the plant is designed with an Eco-Factory concept to maximize the output with minimum input by creating a highly optimized manufacturing process. From our energy efficient servo press to our state-of-the-art global body line, we are able to reduce process steps to further increase our energy efficiency. We also use water borne paint and a water recycling system that recycles 40% waste water back into the process, thereby leading to higher resource optimization and contributing towards a greener society.

According to external observers, the Toyota Way has four components:

1. Long-term thinking as a basis for management decisions.

2. A process for problem-solving.

3. Adding value to the organization by developing its people.

4. Recognizing that continuously solving root problems drives organizational learning.

Approximate Temperature High 82°F Low 57°F	13 January, 2015 Tuesday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
8:30	Breakfast at the hotel		*Smart casuals collared t-shirts preferred Please wear a full shoe (tennis shoe) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant.*
9:30	Leave Keys hotel		
10:00 to 11:30	Company visit – INFOSYS or WIPRO	*Please carry stationery or note-taking!*	
12:00	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan		
14:00 Lunch at Barbeque Nation			
15:30	Shopping		
20:00 Dinner at Singhvi's Place			

INFOSYS

Infosys (formerly Infosys Technologies) is an Indian multinational provider of business consulting, information technology, software engineering and outsourcing services. It is headquartered in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Infosys is the third-largest India-based IT services company by 2012 revenues, and the second largest employer of H-1B visa professionals in the United States, as of 2012. On 28 March 2013, its market capitalisation was $30.8 billion, making it India's sixth largest publicly traded company.

History

Infosys was co-founded in 1981 by N. R. Narayana Murthy, NandanNilekani, N. S. Raghavan, S. Gopalakrishnan, S. D. Shibulal, K. Dinesh and Ashok Arora after they resigned from Patni Computer Systems. The company was incorporated as "Infosys Consultants Pvt Ltd." with a capital of Rs 10000 (roughly $250) in Model Colony, Pune as the registered office and signed its first client, Data Basics Corporation, in New York. In 1983, the company's corporate headquarters was relocated to Bangalore.

Change in name: It changed its name to "Infosys Technologies Private Limited" in April 1992 and to "Infosys Technologies Limited" when it became a public limited company in June 1992. It was later renamed to "Infosys Limited" in June 2011.

On 1 June 2013, Mr. Narayana Murthy, one of the founding members of Infosys and its long time CEO, returned from his retirement to assume office in Infosys as its Executive Chairman.

Listings

Infosys made an initial public offer (IPO) in February 1993 with an offer price of Rs. 98 per share against book value of Rs. 10 per share. The Infosys IPO was under subscribed but it was "bailed out" by US investment banker Morgan Stanley which picked up 13% of equity at the offer price. Its shares were listed in stock exchanges in June 1993 with trading opening at Rs. 145 per share.

In October 1994, it made a private placement of 5,50,000 shares at Rs. 450 each against book value of Rs. 10 per share to Foreign Institutional (FIIs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and Corporates. In March 1999, it issued 2,070,000 ADSs (equivalent to 1,035,000 equity shares of par value of Rs. 10 each) at US $34 per ADS under the American Depositary Shares Program and the same were listed on the NASDAQ National Market in US. The total issue amount was US $70.38 million. The credit rating of the company is A- (given by Standard & Poor's on 13-Dec-2013).

Operations

The Headquarters of Infosys is located in Bengaluru. On 31 March 2013, Infosys had 798 clients across 30 countries. It earns 62% of its revenue from North America, 23% from Europe, 2% from India and remaining 13% from rest of the world.

Locations

Infosys has a global presence with 73 offices and 94 development centers in the United States, India, China, Australia, Japan, Middle East, and Europe.

In recent years, Infosys has begun shifting operations to the United States and other countries. In 2012, Infosys announced a new office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin to service Harley-Davidson, being the 18th international office in the United States. Infosys hired 1,200 United States employees in 2011, and expanded the workforce by an additional 2,000 employees in 2012.

Initiatives

Infosys Foundation

In 1996, Infosys established the Infosys Foundation, to support the underprivileged sections of society. At the outset, the Infosys Foundation implemented programs in Karnataka. It subsequently covered Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, andPunjab in a phased manner. A team at the Foundation identifies programs in the areas of Healthcare, Education, Culture, Destitute Care and Rural Development.

Academic Entente

Infosys' Global Academic Relations team forges *Academic Entente* with academic and partner institutions. It explores co-creation opportunities between Infosys and academia through case studies, student trips and speaking engagements. They also collaborate on technology, emerging economies, globalization, and research. Some initiatives include research collaborations, publications, conferences and speaking sessions, campus visits and campus hiring.

Infosys Labs

Infosys Labs is organized as a global network of research labs and innovation hubs.

Infosys Labs collaborates with leading national and international universities such as the University of Southern California Viterbi School of Engineering, University of Cambridge,Queens University of Belfast, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, IITB-Monash Research Academy, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Purdue University, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore.

Infosys Prize

Infosys Prize is an annual award given to scientists, researchers, engineers and social scientists in India. It is given by the Infosys Science Foundation, a not-for-profit trust which was set up in February 2009 by Infosys and some members of its Board. The prize is given under six categories. Each category includes a gold medallion, a citation certificate, and prize money of Rs. 50 Lakh.

Approximate Temperature High 82°F Low 57°F	14 January, 2015 Wednesday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
07:30	Breakfast at the hotel		
08:00	Leave the hotel		
09:30	ISCKON temple visit		Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
11:00	Orion mall		
12:30	UB city		
13:30 - Lunch at Maharaja Bhog			
15:00	Visit Karnataka Chitrakala Parishad		
16:00	Drive through Vidhana Soudha		
17:00	Leave for Keys		
18:30	Mehndi function with Dandiya Night at Keys Hotel		
Dinner at Keys hotel			

CHITRAKALA PARISHATH

ChitrakalaParishath is an art institution and cultural organisation located in the city of Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka, India. Its main aim is the promotion of art and culture and it is well known for the various art exhibitions that it conducts both at the state and the National levels.

Parishath also has been successfully running the College of Fine Arts, affiliated to Bangalore University and is currently an Autonomous body with a NAAC accreditation of B++. Strategically located at the heart of the city (surrounded by Gandhi Bhavan, KhadiBhandar, Hotel Ashoka, Golf ground and Sindhi school) KCP is already a tourist spot, a center for visual discourse and space for visiting artists from all over the globe. With a clear vision and ideology of its own, intending to inculcate, endorse and encourage contemporaryness in the practice and theory in visual culture, KCP is the happening place in India visual culture. Prof. M.S.Nanjunda Rao (19… –2003), art tutor, Principal and General Secretary was the main heart and soul behind KCP.

Karnataka ChitrakalaParishath, has been operating from past five decades (since mid-1960s) as an 'Art Complex' that has been hosting exhibitions, organizing camps, workshops and conducting national level art exhibitions.

ChitraSanthe is an annual event organised by the Parishath that attracts artists from all over India who showcase their artwork for sale to the public. It is held along the footpaths of the Kumara Krupa Road which gets occupied by artists selling items like paintings, porcelain, sculptures and other art objects. Some artists even offer on-the-spot portrait sketches of people interested in them.

NOTES

Approximate Temperature Hi- 81°F Low-57°F	15 January, 2015 Thursday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
7:00 to 7:45	Breakfast at Hotel	*Stationery will be provided for note-taking!*	Formals
8:00	Leave Hotel		
8:30	Inauguration of the Symposium		
9:00 to 09:45	Speaker 1		
09:45 to 10:30	Speaker 2		
10:30 to 10:45	**Break**		
10:45 to 11:30	Speaker 3		
12:00 to 01:00 Packed Lunch from Keys Hotel			
13:00 to 14:00	Panel Discussion with the top management of PES University and Eberly College *Panel will answer questions by students*		
14:00	Graduation for Cohort 9		
15:00	Back to keys		Change into Indian attire (optional)
18:00	Cultural night followed by Dinner		

Approximate Temperature High 81°F Low 57°F	16 January, 2015 Friday		
Time	**Activities**	**Important Instructions (if any)**	**Dress Code**
9:00	Breakfast at keys hotel	*Please utilise the time to prepare for your presentation*	Smart casuals
12:00	Lunch at Keys hotel		
13:00	Leave keys hotel		
13:30	Quiz		
14:00	Group Presentation about your experience in India followed by interaction with PES-IUP students	Please bring your presentations in a thumb drive	
16:00	Pizza party		
17:30	Back to keys		
20:00 Dinner at Keys			
21:00	Depart to airport		
Arrive at PIT on Saturday			

NOTES

PES

Mission

To provide students with a sense of history, an understanding of values and ethics, a commitment to law and morality, an appreciation of human creativity and an analytical inquiring mind.

Vision

To create professionally superior and ethically strong global manpower.

Quality Policy

Our quality policy is to develop highly skilled human resources with the ability to adapt to an intellectually and technologically changing environment with the participative efforts of the management, staff, students and parents.

In 1972, PES was founded with just over 40 students in a rented gymnasium in Bangalore. Today, PES has more than 20,000 students spread across four different campuses in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. PES Group today runs programs ranging from Pre-University to Post Graduation. PES Institution of Technology (PESIT) has been South Asia's first ISO 9002 certified Educational Institution.

PES has focused on four main educational areas: Engineering, Medicine, Management and Life Sciences. We have been offering both foundation courses as well as specialization courses in Bachelors as well as Master's Degree.

The Department of Management Studies:

Department of Management Studies has been a part of the Peoples Education Society (PES) Group of Institutions which was founded by Prof. M.R. Doreswamy in 1972 and has been under the leadership of Prof. D. Jawahar (Director – PES group), with the objective of developing an institution offering need-based education.

The ideology at the School of Management was to develop various facets of management through education, research, training, consulting and publications. To make such an endeavor possible, the School of Management offers:

- Management Program

- Training to enhance management skills

- e-learning opportunity for corporate managers and employees

- Corporate Advisory Services on all management related issues

- Management Research & Consultancy

IUP

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA is largest of the state-owned universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. It was founded in 1875 with 225 students in one building. Since then, it has grown in size and stature to today's global center of learning with over 14,000 students from every corner of the world pursuing degrees in over 100 undergraduate majors with a variety of internship and study-abroad programs, more than 40 master's degree programs, and ten programs leading to the doctoral degree. IUP's range of opportunities and quality of instruction are characteristic of any big U.S. university; yet at IUP, close/one-to-one relationships develop within the teaching frame framework, and a strong sense of community prevails.

The Eberly College of Business and Information Technology -The Eberly College of Business and Information Technology at IUP enrolls approximately 2,200 students. The size of the student body allows the College to offer a lot of program options including Accounting, Business Education, Business Technology Support, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Finance, General Management, Human Resource Management, International Business, Management Information System, Marketing and Supply Chain Management.

The Eberly College is accredited by AACSB International, the premier accrediting agency for collegiate business programs. **Only about 15% of all colleges and universities worldwide hold AACSB International accreditation.** This could be considered analogous to a corporation having its stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Eberly College of Business and Information Technology has been included in the Princeton Review's *Best Business Schools* guidebook for the seventh consecutive year.

PES-IUP Partnership

The Department of Management Studies, PES, in collaboration with Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), offers Proficiency Courses in Management. Successful completion of all Proficiency Courses lead to an MBA degree offered by Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA.

The program will provide an excellent opportunity for students and professionals to enhance their careers by helping them gain knowledge and skills in various aspects of business management. The program incorporates a unique modular design and a combination of lecture sessions and industry interactions. The program also offers a choice to visit IUP main campus in the U.S. and other partner universities worldwide.

For more information please feel free to write to us:

- *Dr.PrashanthBharadwaj, Dean's Associate and IUP-India Program Coordinator*
  pnb@iup.edu

- *DivyashreeRavishankar, Accociate Director, IUP-India Management Programs*
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